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EMBASSY OF INDIA
MOSCOW

23rd December, 1949.

My dear Mitra;

I am very pleased to know that the Indian Psychological Association will celebrate its Silver Jubilee at Poona on the 4th of January next year. The Psychological Association has had a successful past, but in the years to come in the new set-up it will have more opportunities for National service. It is my earnest hope that the Association will fulfil the obligations which will be imposed on it hereafter in a successful way.

Yours sincerely,

S. Radhakrishnan
(S. RADHAKRISHNAN).



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FOREWORD.

The Indian Psychological Association is going to celebrate its Silver Jubilee at the beginning of the next year. One of the objects of the Association was to carry on researches in modern Psychology and to make Psychology a useful and practical Science. But the conceptions and methods of modern Psychology were so novel and so much at variance with the time honoured traditional views and methods that very soon the term 'modern Psychology' became almost a term of ridicule and reproach. Both the Department of Psychology of the University of Calcutta and the Indian Psychological Association had at the beginning to contend with considerable resistance, active as well as passive. If we have not been able to achieve notable success in these 25 years we may claim this much at least that by dint of sheer perseverance we have been able to overcome the resistances and to convert many an avowed opponent to sincere well-wishers. Psychologists only will be able to realise fully what sustained efforts on our parts this 'change of heart' of the educated public implies.

Besides, as the following pages will show in details, we have not been slow in gradually but surely raising the status of Psychology and extending the scope of its activities. The practical utility of Psychology is now fully recognised not only by people in general, but by Industrialists and Governments as well. Our Panditji often in his addresses refers to Psychology and Business magnates frequently demand the services of trained Psychologists to help them in solving many of their 'personnel' problems. During the last war the Directorate of the Selection of Personnel established contact with the Indian Psychologists through our Association and many members were called to assist the Directorate. Education, mental hygiene and mental diseases are fields where the help of Psychology is now considered absolutely indispensable.

Still we would claim only this much that we have been able to clear the ground and make a start. It is for the coming generation of Psychologists to carry on the tasks and make earnest efforts to meet the demands that are bound to be made on them in the near future from various quarters. With the advent of independence conditions have changed enormously and it is not too much to expect that ere long the services of the Psychologists



would be as much in demand as the services of other scientists. Let our Association and let the Psychological departments of the different Universities be ready with men trained in Psychological methods and techniques and with laboratories equipped with all necessary materials so that they may not be found wanting when the call comes.

We remember to-day with deep reverence the name of Dr. N. N. Sengupta who had been the teacher perhaps of all who now teach Psychology in the different Universities and whose unbounded energy drive and optimism were mainly responsible for the foundation of the Association in 1925. We consider ourselves fortunate that we have been able to keep alive the Journal which he started up to the present time. It must be admitted of course that for various reasons, regularity of publication could not always be maintained. Lt.-Col. O. Berkeley-Hill was an enthusiastic President of our Association and did much for the improvement of the Journal. Mr. M. N. Banerjee served the Association in various capacities and died suddenly in 1946. Dr. B. C. Ghosh another old member of our Association expired in 1948. To the memory of all of them we pay to-day our respectful homage. Neither should we forget some of our younger colleagues who prematurely left this world. Dr. Rabi Ghosh was a man full of new ideas and would have done much for the Association had he lived.

It is deeply to be regretted that our Prof. G. Bose is still lying seriously ill. Let us all pray for his speedy recovery.



Dr. N. N. Sen Gupta



Lt.-Col. O. Berkeley-Hill



Prof. M. N. Banerji



Prof. J. M. Sen



Prof. H. D. Bhattacharyya



Dr. S. C. Mitra



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INDIAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

(A SHORT HISTORY OF ITS FOUNDATION IN 1925)

J. M. Sen, Editor, Indian Journal of Psychology

The Indian Psychological Association will complete 25 years of its existence and will celebrate its Silver Jubilee in January 1950. The proposal for starting an Association of promoting interchange of ideas and facilitate the Research work in different fields of Psychology was first mooted in 1924 in Calcutta shortly after the decision of the Executive Committee of the Indian Science Congress to create a new Section of Psychology under its aegis. The new Section of Psychology for which a demand had been made at the 11th session of the Indian Science Congress held at Bangalore early in 1925, was ushered into existence in January 1925, when the Indian Science Congress held its 12th Session at Benares under the presidency of Dr. M. O. Forster F. R. S. The first session of the Psychology of the Indian Science Congress was attended by the following persons besides some local students interested in the subject (1) Dr. N. N. Sengupta (2) Dr. Girindra Sekhar Bose (3). Dr. Sisir Kumar Maitra (4) Dr. J. C. Manry (5) Dr. M. V. Gopalaswami (6) Major O. Berkeley-Hill (7) Professor G. C. Chatterji (8) Professor J. M. Sen (9) Professor C. Rice (10) Professor P. B. Adhikari (11) Mr Haripada Maiti (12) Mr. (now Dr.) Gopeshwar Pal (13) Mr. Mohan Lal Ganguli (14) Mr. Manindra Nath Samanta (15) Mr. B. L. Atreya (16) Principal Michael West (17) Mr. (now Sir) Chandreswar Prosad Narayan Sinha (18) Mr. J. N. Ghose (19) Mr. Indradeo Tewary (20) Mr. Malkany (21) Mr. Haridas Bhattacharya

The first meeting of the Section of Psychology of the Indian Science Congress which held its session from the 12th to 17th of January 1925, was presided over by Dr. N. N. Sengupta and his presidential address on "Psychology, its present development and outlook" gave a resume of what have already been done and what should be done in future as regards teaching of Psychology in India, and the need of co-operation among those who believed in the future of the science of Psychology and were prepared to work for its advancement. Twenty eight papers were contributed for reading at the first session of the section of Psychology of which the following evoked discussion after their authors who were all present had read them :-



- Is perception an illusion ? By Dr. Girindra Sekhar Bose
The Psychopathic child. „ Owen Berkeley Hill
The measurement of intelligence of school children by Group Tests. By J. M. Sen.
Concept of Intelligence as presumed in experiments on animal behaviour and mental tests. By Haripada Maiti.
Hindustani Binet performance point scale for measuring mentality. By C. A. Rice.
The English vocabulary of a Bengali boy By Michael West.
The validation of a test of international understanding and its use in higher educational institutions. By J. C. Manry.
The Idea of a Group-mind By G. C. Chatterjee.
The opposite wish in repression. By Girindra Sekhar Bose.
0. A note on the correlation between the Psycho-Galvanic reflex and the learning effort, By M. V. Gopalaswami
1. Influence of materials on learning By Haridas Bhattacharya and Kshirode Chandra Mukherjee
2. Studies in muscular work by ergographic method. By Haripada Maiti and Chandreswar prosad Narayan Sinha.

When the discussions had been going on it was felt keenly that a Journal of Psychology under the management of an Association of Psychologists was needed for publication of the important papers read at the section of Psychology, Indian Science Congress and for the interchange of data and ideas between the Psychologists in India and those outside. The original proposal for starting an Indian Psychological Association which was mooted in Calcutta at the Department of Psychology of the University College of Science again came up for discussion and at the meeting of the Psychological section of the Indian Science Congress on the 14th January 1925, Professor G. C. Chatterjee of Lahore suggested "That an Association, having as its aim the advancement of the science of Psychology in India, be formed". Dr. M. V. Gopalaswami, Dr. G. Bose and Haridas Bhattacharya supported the proposal. The meeting was attended by all the 21 persons mentioned in the first paragraph, and was presided by Dr. N. N. Sengupta.

The president in putting the matter before the meeting said "—our recent experience in connection with the Psychological section of the Indian Science Congress, has amply proved the fact that Psychological investigations by workers in different parts of India are daily gaining in volume. As many as 28 papers have been contributed to the Psychological section of the Congress. Some of these papers are of outstanding merit. It is certain that

many more papers would have been produced with better organisation and co-ordination. With a view to this, it is desirable that Psychological societies should be formed in different parts of India wherever there are opportunities for Psychological work. These Societies are expected to carry on work according to their own predilection. Such work may be made more fruitful if all the societies have a common meeting-ground in the shape of a central organisation. In view of the gradually increasing importance of Psychological works in different fields of knowledge it is expected that a central organisation with an efficient executive would be in a position to promote inter-change of ideas and facilitate research work in different fields. It is therefore proposed to have a central Psychological Association with societies in different parts of India affiliated to it. This Central Organisation would be managed by an executive to be elected for fixed period. The Central Organisation may arrange for the publication of a Journal if sufficient funds and materials are forthcoming."

The members approved of the idea. The President then suggested that it would be advisable to appoint a committee for drawing up a constitution and dealing with such other matters as might arise in connection with the formation of the Association. Professor G. C. Chatterjee then moved, Professor C. A. Rice seconded and Dr. Gopalaswami supported the following resolution :- "That the following members do constitute a Committee to draw up a constitution of the said Association and make such other suggestions as they might think necessary : (1) Dr. N. N. Sengupta (Chairman), (2) Dr. G. Bose, (3) Dr. M. V. Gopalaswami, (4) Mr. Malkani, (5) Prof. G. C. Chatterjee, (6) Mr. Haridas Bhattacharya.

Within 24 hours the above named Committee prepared a draft constitution 'for a Central Organisation of the different Psychological societies already in existence, or hereafter be formed' and in the statutes of the organisation gave its title the Indian Psychological Association. The draft scheme defining the constitution was placed before a general meeting attended by 23 persons on the 15th January, 1925, when Dr. G. Bose moved and Mr. Malkani and Mr. H. Bhattacharya seconded that the draft constitution be adopted. The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Committee further suggested that the Association should start a Journal of Psychology. The suggestion was put from the Chair and accepted by the members present. In terms of the Constitution all the twenty-one persons who attended the inaugural meeting on the 14th January, 1925 as well as two others, namely



then Principal of the Benares Hindu University and Mr. Mannatha Nath Banerjee of Calcutta who attended the meeting of the 15th January became the foundation members of the Indian Psychological Association.

The following office-bearers were elected on the 15th January, 1925 for a term of two years, viz, for 1925 and 1926, by the foundation members of the Association.

President - Dr. N. N. Sengupta, M. A., Ph. D., Calcutta.

Secretaries - 1. Mr. Haridas Bhattacharya, M. A., P. R. S., Dacca.

2. Mr. Gopeswar Pal M. Sc., Calcutta.

Members of the Central Executive :

1. Dr. Sisir Kumar Maitra, M. A., Ph. D., Benares

2. Dr. James C. Manry, Ph. D., Allahabad

Council of the Journal :

1. Principal Michael West, Training College, Dacca.

2. Dr. Girindra Sekhar Bose D. Sc., M. B., Calcutta

Board of Editors-

1. Mr. Haridas Bhattacharya M. A., P. R. S., Dacca

2. Prof. G. C. Chatterjee M. A. (Cantab), T. D. (Lond.), Lahore

3. Major Owen Berkeley Hill, M. B., I. M. S. Ranchi

4. Prof. J. M. Sen B. Sc (Cal), M. Ed (Leeds)
T. D. (Lond.) Dip Ed (Oxford)

5. Dr. N. N. Sengupta M. A., Ph. D (Harvard), Calcutta.

In terms of the first set of statutes the management of the Indian Psychological Association was vested in the hands of a Central Executive consisting of the President, Vice-Presidents, two Honorary Secretaries and two ordinary members. One of the Honorary Secretaries was authorised to act as the Treasurer of the Association. The Central Executive of the Association was authorised to take all necessary measures for the publication of the Journal. It took nearly one year in making arrangements for the publication of the Journal in the Calcutta University Press and the first number of Volume I of the Indian Journal of Psychology was published in January 1926.

The original constitution of the Indian Psychological Association underwent several modifications during the first 20 years; and the statutes were entirely revised on two occasions once in January 1945 at Nagpur and again in January 1947 at Delhi. The new Executive Committee was constituted in accordance with the revised rules in January 1948, for a term of three years at the annual meeting of the Association held at Patna.



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The new Committee at the time of the Silver Jubilee celebration in January 1950, offers their homage in memory of all those who in the past served the Association as its office bearers and members of the Editorial Board and other Committees. Some of them are no longer members of the Association, a few have left India and are working in other countries and quite a number have retired from this world. All of them deserve thanks and remembrance for helping the Association to keep its work alive in the midst of many difficulties through which it progressed during the last twenty-five years.



HISTORY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

Calcutta University.

S. C. Mitra

The Science of Psychology has not a long past. The first psychological laboratory was started at Leipzig, Germany in 1879 by Prof. W. Wundt. Students from different countries flocked there, and within a very short time the utility of the experimental method of approach to the study of mind became apparent to the scientists and lay public alike. No student from India went to Leipzig at that time, but the genius of Sir Asutosh Mookerjee grasped the immense possibilities of this new method of studies. With his characteristic boldness he entered, as early as 1905, Experimental Psychology as an independent subject in the list of Post Graduate courses. Sir Brojendra Nath Seal drew up a syllabus of the subject after consulting the courses prescribed in the German and the American Universities. No teaching arrangement, however, could be made for some years. In 1915 on the return of Dr. N. N. Sengupta from the Harvard University he was entrusted with the task of starting the first Laboratory of Experimental Psychology in India. In 1916 Mr. M. N. Banerjee took the M. Sc. degree in this new subject, and he was thus the first student in India to obtain the post-graduate degree in Psychology. He was at once taken in the Department. Dr. G. Bose who was a medical practitioner and had already gained reputation as a specialists in mental diseases joined the Psychology Department as a student, took his M. Sc. degree in 1917 and obtained his Doctorate in Psychology in 1921. He was appointed as a part-time lecturer in abnormal Psychology. By this time the popularity of the subject had increased and the department began to attract some of the brilliant graduates of the University, including Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose who attended the course for several months before proceeding to England for the Civil Service Examination. Some of the students who passed out in the first few years were appointed as teachers and many of them are still serving the Department.

The University opened undergraduate classes in Psychology in 1920. The laboratory was equipped with many up-to-date apparatus and appliances. Research work was undertaken by the



Teachers and the senior students. At the first meeting of the Section of Psychology of the Indian Science Congress in 1925 a number of original papers was contributed by the Department.

In 1929 Dr. N. N. Sengupta left the Department as he was called upon to take up the Professorship of Philosophy in the University of Lucknow. Dr. G. Bose was placed in charge of the Department. In 1939 the University created Professorship in Psychology, and Dr. Bose was appointed as the first University Professor.

The need for starting a special organization for the study of Applied Psychology was being increasingly felt by the members of the staff. Taking the advantage of the presence of a number of eminent foreign psychologists in India during the Jubilee Session of the Indian Science Congress in 1938 a scheme was prepared for opening a Section of Applied Psychology in consultation with them. Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, the then Vice Chancellor, approved of it, and the Section of Applied Psychology was opened that year for carrying out researches in the field of Vocational and Industrial Psychology mainly. Mr. Banerjee was put in charge of the Section. In 1945 the Section undertook training of students for Certificate in Applied Psychology.

Spread of Psychological Movement

At the Dacca University a Laboratory of Psychology in the Department of Philosophy was started in 1921 under the charge of Mr. H. D. Bhattacharyya. The teaching of Psychology as an independent subject in the under-graduate and post-graduate courses was undertaken in 1924 by the University of Mysore where Prof. M. V. Gopalaswami started a Laboratory of Psychology in the same year. On joining the Lucknow University in 1929 Dr. Sengupta opened a Psychological Laboratory there almost immediately. Soon after that the Panjab University made arrangements for the study of Psychology as an independent subject, and laboratories were fitted in the Government College and the F. C. College, Lahore. The Muslim University of Aligarh and the Hindu University of Benares also fitted up small psychological laboratories. The Madras University opened its laboratory a few years later in 1944. The B. N. College, Patna, had a small laboratory for many years. Toward the end of 1945 the Patna University opened an Institute



Applied Psychology. In 1946 the Education Department of the Bihar Government made arrangements for the teaching of Psychology as an independent subject in the post-graduate and the undergraduate courses. A laboratory was started at the Patna College. In the same year the Government of Central Provinces and Berar opened a Psychology Department at Jubbulpur for post-graduate teaching and research. Last year the Patna University opened post-graduate classes in Applied Psychology. The U. P. Government opened a Psychological Bureau at Allahabad in 1948. It may be mentioned that most of those who have been in charge of Psychological Laboratories in the different parts of the country were trained at the Calcutta University laboratory

As has been stated above Psychology was given an independent status in the Indian Science Congress in 1925. Since then papers read every year in this section by the Calcutta psychologists reveal the variety of topics and the high standard of research. To co-ordinate and inspire psychological work all over the country the Indian Psychological Association was founded in 1926, and the Indian Journal of Psychology as the official organ of the Association began to appear from the same year. The Journal soon made a place of its own among the other international journals of its kind and references to articles published in this Journal are frequently noticed in other such foreign periodicals. Celebrated foreign psychologists and psychoanalysts like Pieron, Flugel, Ferenczi, Earnest Jones have enriched the pages of the Journal by their original contributions. For a long time the Indian Journal of Psychology was the only one of its kind in India. In recent years other psychological journals are now being published from Baroda, Bombay and Delhi.

It will be no exaggeration to say that the Calcutta psychologists or those trained in the Calcutta Laboratory have been chiefly instrumental in spreading the new psychological movement throughout Indian Union and Pakistan. Through their efforts interest in public mind has been roused. State authorities, industrialists, social reformers, labour leaders—all are growing alive to the importance and necessity of utilising psychological service in their respective spheres of activity. During World War II the Defence Department organised Selection Boards for the recruitment of the right type of military officers and other ranks and for their proper placement. Some of the members of the staff of the Calcutta Laboratory and ex-students held senior posts of psychologists and psychiatrists either at the Selection Boards or at the General Head Quarters where rescaches on selection tests were conducted.



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The psychological method of selection so much impressed the Government of India that at the close of the war an Employment Selection Bureau was started under the Home Department for selecting ex-military personnel for civil administrative posts. The Bureau was closed when its work was over. While the Bureau was functioning the Tata Iron and Steel Company invited the Bureau psychologists to do some psychological survey at the Tata Works at Jamshedpur. The result made such a good impression that the Tata authorities opened a Psychology Department in their establishment and appointed a number of senior and junior psychologists. Two of them had their post-graduate training in psychology at the Calcutta University.

The Indian Psycho-analytical Society was started in 1922 with Dr. G. Bose as its President. It was affiliated to the International Psycho-analytical Association. The Society undertakes to impart training to those who desire to be qualified as psycho-analysts. The Society organised a mental hospital at Lumbini Park near Calcutta some years ago which can now accommodate 50 patients.

Activities of the Department

The Department of Psychology, University of Calcutta has the biggest and the best equipped laboratory in India and Pakistan. A fair amount of first rate theoretical and experimental work has been done by the members of the staff and the research students on various problems relating to perception, memory, instinct, emotion, psycho-physics, mental testing, wish and allied themes. The results have been reported and some of these have been highly appreciated in technical journals here and abroad. Several books on Abnormal Psychology, Psycho-analysis, Child Psychology and General Psychology have been published in English and in Bengali. A number of original papers has also been published. Experiments in different fields have been undertaken and successfully concluded throwing new light on the subjects. Certain problems peculiar to Indian culture, e.g. Yoga, are being investigated in the Laboratory.

Since its inception Applied Psychology Section has been engaged in devising, administering and standardising mental tests.

Mental tests Several new tests of intelligence, personality and aptitude have been constructed and are being used with good results. A Group Test of Intelligence in Bengali has been prepared.



Many new types of apparatus have been devised and locally manufactured. These are being used in this laboratory as also in other laboratories in India and Pakistan with satisfactory results. Mention may be made of the following apparatus devised here : Exposure Apparatus, Big Muscle Ergograph, Gauss Carve Apparatus, Campimeter, Binocular Vision apparatus, Aesthesiometer and several kinds of Time-markers.

Apparatus

Field work and Public Utility Services by the Department

In 1934 a team composed of a teacher and several students went to Jamshedpur and made a series of psychological observations there. A short report was published in the Indian Journal of Psychology. In 1948 another team composed of a teacher and seven post-graduate students including three lady students worked for six weeks at the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur for studying the Intelligence and Attitude of workers in certain plants. The problem of accident-proneness amongst a section of workers engaged in accident-liability jobs was investigated. The effect of noise on a small group of workers was also studied. About 300 workers in all were examined.

Tata Iron and
Steel Works at
Jamshedpur

In 1943 a batch of research scholars of the Applied Section went to Nagpur to examine a number of war technicians at the Civ-mil Training Centre for War Technicians at Nagpur. Considerable number of persons was given intelligence, mechanical aptitude and temperament tests to determine their suitability to the type of job for which they were being trained. 251 cases were studied.

Civ-mil Training
Centre for War
Technicians at
Nagpur

In 1945 a group of workers from the different sections of the factory of the B. C. P. W. were given intelligence and temperament tests and the supervisor's estimate about them was correlated with the test results. A social survey of the family life, home conditions, etc., was also made.

Bengal Chemical
and Pharmaceutical
Works in Calcutta

In 1947 the West Bengal Government decided to subject candidates for admission into the Calcutta Medical College to psychological tests as an experimental measure. The candidates numbering 490 were tested for their intelligence by specially constructed tests. In 1948 over 125 candidates for admission into the Calcutta Medical

Candidates for
admission into the
Medical Colleges



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College and the Campbell Medical College were tested for their intelligence, temperament and aptitude.

For devising suitable selection tests for the tram and the bus drivers and for studying the problem of accident-proneness amongst the driver-trainees, investigations are being carried out with the co-operation of the Calcutta Tramways Company, the Bengal Bus Syndicate and the Calcutta Police Motor Vehicle Department. About 150 driver-trainees have already been examined and their career is being followed up. The scheme is being partly financed by the Indian Research Fund Association, New Delhi.

At the invitation of the West Bengal Government over 1500 Union Agricultural Assistants were interviewed and graded in 1948 with the help of a short testing technique.

Union Agricultural Assistant, Govt. of West Bengal

A short training was arranged at the request of the West Bengal Government for the benefit of Rural Medical Officers in 1948 and 1949. Demonstrations of Mental tests were given.

Rural Medical Officers of West Bengal

Not infrequently individual members of the public as also private and public institutions approach the Department for the solutions of difficulties and problems arising in their respective spheres. Some members of the staff are serving in the Nutrition Committee of the Public Health Department and similar public utility organisations. On several occasions the police authorities have approached the Department for helping them in the detection of criminals. Juvenile offenders are often sent for being mentally tested.

Other activities

The management of the National Rubber Co. sought the help of the Department for making a survey of the 'attitude' of the workers. A sample survey was made and the results are being scrutinised.

National Rubber Co. at Chingrihata, Cal.

Such studies are likely to lead to the finding of ways and means for establishing happy Industrial relations between the employer and the employee.



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The Applied Section has examined about five hundred students in different schools for giving them Vocational and Educational Guidance. About four hundred others including a number of college students who sought vocational guidance have been tested and advised. On account of the war and other disturbances in Culcutta in recent past, the follow-up procedure could not be pursued systematically. Attempts are now being made to collect the follow up records as far as possible, and correlate these with test predictions.

A full scale psychological survey has been recently undertaken at the Bata Shoe factory at Batanagar.

Tests were prepared and administered to candidates seeking admission into the Jadavpur Engineering College this year.

Works of the testing type are being regularly conducted by the Department and just at the present moment one school and two well-known firms viz Ishapur Rifle Factory and Dunlop Rubber Company have been placed under our Testing Scheme.

Students : The number of students interested in the study of psychology is steadily increasing.

No. of students	Year	Post-graduate	Under-graduate
70	1947	17	53
87	1948	29	58
115	1949	52	63
105	1950	60	45

Course of Study : B. A. & B. Sc. (Pass course)

Paper I - General Psychology

Paper II - Genetic & Abnormal Psychology

Paper III - Practical

B. A. & B. Sc. (Honours Course)

Paper I - General Psychology

*The fall in the number of admission this year is due to the fact that only students taking up Honours in Psychology have been admitted.



Paper II - Genetic & Abnormal Psychology
Paper III - Social Psychology & History of Psychology
Paper IV - Educational & Industrial Psychology
Paper V & VI - Practical

M. A. & M. Sc.

Paper I - General Psychology
Paper II - Physiological Psychology
Paper III - Abnormal Psychology
Paper IV - Genetic Psychology
Paper V - Special — *Any one of the following :—*

- (a) Educational Psychology
- (b) Industrial and Vocational Psychology
- (c) Advanced Abnormal Psychology
- (d) Indian Psychology
- (e) Social Psychology

Paper VI, VII & VIII - Practical

Certificate Course in Applied Psychology

Proficiency Group .

- A - Vocational & Industrial Psychology
- B - Social Psychology
- C - Education of Defectives & Mental Deficients

Course common to Group A, B & C

1. General & Applied Psychology including Mental Testing and Statistics
2. Social and Abnormal Psychology

Special Advanced Courses for each proficiency group :

- 3A. Advanced Industrial Psychology
- 3B. Advanced Social Psychology & Psychiatric Problems
- 3C. Educational Psychology and Mental Deficiency

We have stated above the present position of Psychology. The different fields of society in which psychology can render useful service have also been indicated. We gratefully recall the help that our Department has received from the University

in carrying on its programme of work for the society and the co-operation that we have received from different organisations.

The Future of Psychology

We have to mention, however, one fact that for want of sufficient accommodation and proper laboratory equipments we are not in a position at present to entertain all the applications that we received from the public and public organisations to help them in solving their many problems. We hope that our University Authorities will easily realise the difficulties under which our Department is labouring and will come to our aid so that the Department may play its legitimate part in bringing about to some extent at least an amelioration of the many ills that our society is suffering from.



INDIAN PSYCHO-ANALYTICAL SOCIETY

Anathnath Datta

The Indian Psycho-analytical Society was started in 1922. On the 22nd January, 1922 a meeting was convened by Dr. G. Bose, Mr. M. N. Banerji, Mr. H. P. Maiti and Dr. S. C. Mitra, all lecturers in the Department of Psychology, Calcutta University to discuss the possibility of starting a psycho-analytical society in India. In the meeting Dr. G. Bose explained the scope and objects of such a society. He said that in India the immense variety of social and religious customs, some of them of extremely ancient origin and others comparatively recent with people existing in different grades of civilisation from the most primitive to the most modern offered a vast field for psycho-analytical investigations, which would surely yield very fruitful results both from the scientific and therapeutic standpoints. After Dr. Bose finished, a discussion followed and it was then unanimously resolved that a society named The Indian Psycho-analytical Society be started in Calcutta. Nine members were enrolled and the first Council was formed with Dr. G. Bose as President, Mr. M. N. Banerji as Secretary and Dr. N. N. Sengupta and Mr. G. Bora as members. An application for affiliation was made to Dr. Ernest Jones, President of the International Psycho-analytical Association on the 26th January 1922. Intimation for provisional affiliation was received in March and formal affiliation was granted at the International Psycho-analytical Congress held in September 1922.

The Indian Psycho-analytical Society is now a public institution registered under the "Societies Registration Act" (XXI of 1860) and its main object is to study and spread the knowledge of the Science of Psycho-analysis as founded by Prof. Dr Sigmund Freud.

It is to be noted that the Indian Psycho-analytical Society was started when psycho-analysis was little known not only in the East, but in the West also. The number of affiliated psycho-analytical societies before 1922 was only 8, whereas their number at present is 22. These societies are situated in different parts of the world. Though the branch societies have their own rules and

conditions for membership, they are nevertheless bound by the rules of the International Psycho-analytical Association.

The Indian Psycho-analytical Society is the only society in South Asia, having its jurisdiction extending over the Indian Union, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon. Under the rules of the Society, no one can be a member unless he takes active interest in psycho-analysis either in its scientific or in its therapeutic aspects and has been psycho-analysed by a competent person recognised by the Society. The membership subscription is Rs. 40/- a year.

Since the starting of the Society, interest in psycho-analysis grew apace and many persons began to apply for membership. The increasing demands of persons who have not been psycho-analysed, made the Society to amend its rules in 1929, whereby it has become possible for persons interested in psycho-analysis to be associate members of the Society. The associate members have the right of (a) attending meetings, (b) reading papers before the meetings of the Society and participating in its discussions and (c) borrowing books from the library. The annual subscription for associate member is Rs. 15/-. By 1938, the Society felt it necessary to amend its rules once more whereby it can elect distinguished persons who have contributed to the cause of psycho-analysis as honorary members.

The management of the Society is vested in a body called the Council consisting of the President, Secretary, Librarian and two members, all of whom are elected annually from amongst its members. The Secretary and the Librarian are assisted by two assistant secretaries and two assistant librarians elected annually.

A fairly good library is maintained by the Society for the use of its members, associate members and honorary members. The library contained primarily book of psycho-analytical interest. The number of books, at present, is 337 besides all the issues of (i) *International Journal of Psycho-analysis*, (ii) *Internationale Zeitschrift fuer Psycho-analyse*, (iii) *Imago*, (iv) *Psycho-analytic Quarterly*, (v) *Psychiatry* and (vi) *American Imago*.

In the beginning the activities of the Society was mainly confined to the academic sphere. Realising the need of an Institution for imparting training in psycho-therapeutics to prospective members and others an Institute called Indian Psycho-analytical Institute was started by the Society in 1930 and another training centre was opened in Bombay in 1945. At the completion of



training the Institute grants a certificate entitling the candidate to practise psycho-analysis. A register of persons who are eligible to practise psycho-analysis in the Indian Union or abroad is maintained by the Society.

The Society was long contemplating to found a psychological clinic and a mental hospital of its own to provide greater facilities for training and research in psychiatry and psychological medicine. Lack of funds prevented it to undertake such a scheme until 1939. In 1939, it was fortunate in receiving a gift of an immovable property in the vicinity of Calcutta from Sri Rajsekhar Bose. After necessary additions and alterations to the existing building, the Lumbini Park Mental Hospital was started in 1940. With the progress of time the number of beds increased from 3 to 50. Another psychological clinic was started in the heart of the City to cope with the demands of the people of Calcutta and its suburbs.

The papers read before the Society were published in the *Indian Journal of Psychology*, *International Journal of Psycho-analysis*, *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*, and *British Journal of Medical Psychology*. For some time past the Society had been considering the scheme of publishing a journal of its own. At the repeated urges of some of its members it gave effect to the scheme by publishing the quarterly journal *Samiksa* in 1947. Within a very short time the Journal has been able to establish its position among the well-reputed foreign journals.

The office of the Society is located at 14 Parsibagan Lane, Calcutta-9 in the residential building of the President Dr. G. Bose, who has been kind enough to allow the members and the staff to use two rooms free of charge.

We take the opportunity of recording once more our deep sense of loss at the death of all those who helped us in various ways when they were alive. Mr. Banerji as the Secretary ably managed the affairs of the Society from its very inception till the day he died in 1946. Col. Owen Berkeley-Hill was the dynamic force behind all the movements of the Society. Dr. S. L. Sarkar was an enthusiastic member. He attempted to interpret our ancient customs and modern literature from psycho-analytical point of view. Mr. Bahadur Singh Singhi was our greatest benefactor. It was mainly by his help that the Society was able to establish its own hospital.

It is a matter of deep regret that Dr. G. Bose our President is still confined to bed. May we pray to God for his early recovery.

LUMBINI PARK

T. C. Sinha.

One of the objects of the Indian Psycho-analytical institute was to start psychological Clinics and mental hospital. Towards the middle of the year 1938 Sri Rajsekhar Bose of 72, Bakulbagan Road, Calcutta made a gift of a house at 24, Bediadanga Road, P. O. Tiljala, 24-Parganas in the Ballygunge locality, to the Society. After necessary arrangements in the year 1940, a mental hospital named Lumbini park was started in the same building with only three indoor beds. Two outdoor departments were also started at the same time; one for the mental patients and other for the general patients suffering from physical diseases.

All the specialists in mental treatment at Calcutta, associated themselves with this small institution. The hospital very quickly gained public sympathy and confidence. Demands for more beds became pressing. It was possible to increase the number of beds very gradually to the present accommodation for 50 beds only, 31 beds in the male ward and 19 beds in the female ward. Another ward which is under construction, when completed, will accommodate 25 more beds. The Managing Committee of the hospital are trying to make Lumbini a 200 beds hospital within a reasonable time. This is the only hospital of its kind in Bengal where all forms of latest scientific treatments are offered to the patient. Some of them are- Hydro-Therapy, Drug Therapy, Occupational Therapy Immobilization, Hypnotism, Psycho-analysis, Electric Shock Therapy, Insulin Shock Therapy, Histamine-Insuline Therapy etc.

Trained nurses and attendants were not available when the hospital was started. The staff had to be specially trained for this purpose. Now the hospital has a fairly trained staff. Female nurses and attendants look after the female patients what male nurses and attendants do for the male patients in their respective wards.

In the year 1948 another outdoor Clinic named Lumbini Clinic was started at 14/1, Parsibagan Lane, Calcutta. In January 1949 a small school for the special training of young



children, according to psychological methods, was started. There are 10 students at present in this school named Bodhayna. The school section could not be enlarged for want of rooms. The aim of the Managing Committee is to maintain a school for the problem children and for other defective children who may require special types of training and education.

One of the aims of Lumbini Park is to encourage research and other educational activities in this special branch of Psychology. Students from the Psychology Department of the Calcutta University, some medical students and D. P. H students visit the hospital for case study. Clinical lectures are given to them. About 100 medical men were sent by the Government of West Bengal for case study. Lectures on mental diseases and on other clinical aspects were arranged.

This small hospital is trying in the humble way to serve the public as best it can within its limited scope. It is its only urge to serve the public in a better and more extensive way. For the present its activities are limited mainly due to want of adequate funds. It is hoped that this difficulty will be overcome very soon by the kind patronage of the philanthropic public.

The following statements will show the number of patients treated from the start up to the end of November 1949 in the different departments of this institution.

	Admission	Cured	Improved
1. Lumbini In-door - - - - -	552	197	193
	New cases		Total attendance
2. Lumbini Out-door (Mental)	1039		3802
3. Lumbini Out-door (General)	15546		41992
4. Lumbini Clinic - - - - -	159		1253



BEHAR

PATNA COLLEGE**M. Z. Abdin**

The department of Experimental Psychology at Patna College, Patna was opened on 21st. December, 1949 with Prof. M. Z. Abdin, B. A. (London) as the Head of the Department

The Department teaches for the B. A. Pass and Honours and M. A. degrees in Experimental Psychology. The Honours Course is of two years duration and includes the following subjects :- Paper I. General Psychology, Paper II. Social and Abnormal Psychology, Paper III. History of Psychology and Genetic Psychology; Paper IV Industrial and Educational Psychology; Paper V and VI. Practical.

The M. A. Courses includes the following :

- Paper I. History of Psychology.
- Paper II. General and Physiological Psychology.
- Paper III. Social Psychology
- Paper IV. Psychopathology
- Paper V. Any one of the following subjects :
(a) Industrial and Vocational Psychology ; (b) Mental Hygiene (c) Psychometrics. (d) Child and Educational Psychology.

Papers VI, VII, VIII are Practical.

There is accommodation of 80 students only, 20 students in each of the four classes.

The Department has a well equipped Laboratory and a Library. The Psychological Laboratory is situated in a newly constructed building since 1948. The staff consists of five teachers and a Laboratory Assistant.

Besides teaching work, the Department has started research work on Personality testing, particularly the Projective techniques



PSYCHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

INTER-PROVINCIAL MENTAL HOSPITAL, RANCHI.

R. B. Davis, Major, D. S. O.

As a part of the post-war re-organisation of this Hospital, it was considered essential to increase existing facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of mental patients in addition to augmenting the research facilities in the hospital, a Psychological Laboratory was established here which started functioning from May, 1949. Mr. K. C. Mookerjee, M. Sc., joint as Head of the department on 1st August, 1949. Mr. Pramod Kumar, M. A. had already joined our staff as Assistant Psychologist on 11th May, 1949.

The Laboratory is already fully equipped for all kinds of psychometric testing as applied to mental patients. The following tests comprise a routine battery :-

- (1) Revised Binet Simon.
- (2) Metrix, both 1937 and 1947 Tests.
- (3) Rorschach
- (4) Collins & Drever Series of Performance Tests.
- (5) Other Performance Tests, e. g. Passalong, Block Design, Cube Construction, Dearborn Form Board, etc.

Among other Tests that are available in special cases are the (1) Word Association Tests, (2) The Thematic Apperception Test, (3) Shipley-Hetford Deterioration Test, (4) The Neymann-Kohlstedt Diagnostic Test for Introversion-Extroversion, (5) Reaction Time, (6) Mosso's Ergograph, (7) Electrical Perimeter for mapping out retinal colour zones, (8) Stenquist Mechanical Ability Tests, (9) Cox's Manual Dexterity Test, (10) Crochet's Manual Ability Tests, (11) Kelly's Constructional Ability Tests, (12) Diagnostic Test's for Feeble-mindedness.

Research work under progress here include :-

- (1) The application of Rorschach Psychodiagnostic



Test to indian mental patients and a new technique of Rorschach graphical representation is being developed.

- (2) An investigation is also in progress on the effects of psychosurgical operations on the Rorschach Test results performed before and after and on other Test results, together with the Clinical symptomatology.
- (3) Study on the 'scattering of success' in a Binet type of Test in the case of different types of mental disorders.

Before the end of this month a 4-channel Electro-Encephalograph will be installed in the Laboratory.

The Laboratory is the nucleus of a larger scheme for the establishment of a Brain Research Unit, the purpose of which will be a manifold attack on the problem of mental disorder, including the following :-

- (1) The approach of Dynamic Psychology.
- (2) Human and Animal Experimental Psychology.
- (3) Electro-Physiology of the Nervous System.
- (4) Biochemical and metabolic studies of mental disorder.

The rapid progress already made has been due to the spirit of co-operation and Team work between the Medical and Psychological Laboratory Staff.

INSTITUTE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH & SERVICE, PATNA

Under the auspices of the Patna University, an Institute of Psychological Research and Service was founded in December 1945 at Patna. Later on the Institute started a Diploma Course in Applied Psychology. Since last year arrangement has been made to give postgraduate training in Applied Psychology.



BOMBAY

PSYCHOLOGY IN BOMBAY

H. P. Mehta

Neither the Bombay University nor any of the Colleges affiliated to the Bombay University has Psychological Laboratory. The University has provided for the teaching of Experimental Psychology in the B. Sc. courses as one of the optional groups but no syllabus has been drawn up. Experimental Psychology has also been provided in the M. Ed. degree course for which a syllabus has been drawn up. In B. A. and M. A. the University has provided for separate papers in Psychology tagged on with Philosophy. Only in B. A., one paper in Psychology can be taken independently of philosophy.

The following are some of the Institutions connected with the theory and practice of Psychology.

1. All India council of Mental Hygiene.
2. Child Guidance Clinic run by Tata School of Social Work
3. Remand Homes run by Childrens' Aid Society.
4. Indian Institute of Education.
5. Bombay Psychological Association.
6. Vocational Guidance Bureau run by Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet Funds and Properties.
7. School for Children in need of Special care.

There are only two Journals :— 1. *Journal of Education and Psychology* published by Mr. Menon of Baroda and 2. *Adventure of Education* published by the office of the Educational Adviser to the Government of Bombay. *Psyche* a popular magazine also publishes articles on Psychology.

The Indian Institute of Education in collaboration with the Headmasters' Association and Parsi Punchayet Vocational Guidance Bureau recently conducted the Career-Masters' training classes. The Institute has very lately undertook to teach Experimental Psychology to teachers preparing for M. Ed. degree of the Bombay University. It also proposes to take a survey of the general intelligence of students of primary schools of Bombay for which an application for grant has been made to the Bombay Municipality.



VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE BUREAU

R. M. Kharegat

The vocational Guidance Bureau run by the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet Funds and Properties, came into being as a result of the deliberations of Conference of Parsi Charity Trusts convened during the last war to tackle the problems of postwar reconstruction. The Bureau has been functioning since April 1947 and its activities are mainly concerned with educational and vocational guidance of adolescents and adults. It has adopted the scientific methods of testing, interviewing and counselling in pursuits of its aims. School and college students apply for vocational guidance examination are tested individually at the Bureau in General Intelligence, Special Abilities, Interests, Patterns and Personality traits. As an annual programme, the Bureau tests in groups students of Matriculation Class and gives them educational and vocational guidance.

Some efforts have been made to disseminate occupational information through career talks, but no serious efforts have been made to study the occupation. In collaboration with Indian Institute of Education and Headmasters' Association, the Bureau has conducted a course for the training of career-masters. In order to help individuals in their general adjustments, Psychotherapy has been employed in a few cases.

The Bureau is now open to members of all communities.

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

N. S. Vahia.

There is no Psychological laboratory at the K. E. M. Hospital. There are lectures and demonstrations for the Inter M. B. B. S. students in elementary normal Psychology and Clinical Psychiatry lectures are being taken for the senior M. B. B. S. students.



There is a Psychiatric outpatient department at K. E. M. Hospital which is working three days in a week along with the other outpatient departments. Some modern treatment facilities are also available for these cases.

A Child Guidance Clinic is established at the Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children, Parel, for the treatment of problem children, the staff consists of a Psychiatrist, a Psychologist and a Psychiatric social worker. The Clinic is open for two days in a week in the afternoon between 4-30 to 6-30 P. M.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

A. A. Khatri & R. J. Shah

The Bombay Psychological Association was formed four years ago as a result of the study-circle in Psychology which used to meet under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association. The need for a permanent organisation was soon felt by the young members attending the study-circle and accordingly, the Bombay Psychological Association was organised in July 1945, under the patronage of Dr. Emilio Servadio, the eminent Italian Psycho-analyst then practising in Bombay.

The main activity of the Association since its inception, has been the holding of lectures on various topics of theoretical and applied psychology by experts and workers in various fields of social sciences. These lectures have been held almost every fortnight during the two terms of the university calender and have been followed by questions and answers. Once a term, a brain's trust meeting has been organised and opportunity provided to the audience to have their psychological queries answered. Thus the Association, besides stimulating interest and enthusiasm in the subject has enlightened the public with a good deal of scientific knowledge on the various branches of the subject. It has also provided a nucleus for the Psychologists of the city working in different fields, such as mechanic, education and industry, as well as those keenly interested in the subject for the expression of their views.



During the second year of its budding existence, the Association organised a Study-circle for the more serious students of psychology. Papers have been read on diverse topics of Psychology followed by prolonged discussions. The Study-circle has stimulated a considerable amount of advanced study and research.

In the third year of its career, emboldened by the enthusiasm displayed by its members, the Association organised the First 'Bombay Psychologists' Conference. The Conference, held in February 1948, was inaugurated by the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Mohamahopadhyaya P. V. Kane and was presided over by the President of the All-India Medical Council Dr. Erulkar. In its first session, seven papers representing Academic, Educational, Social and Child Psychology, Psycho-biology, Psycho-analysis and Psychiatry were read by workers in different fields, each followed by a lively discussions in which the delegates took part. The Conference was largely attended by teachers, students and intelligentsia of the City.

In the same year, the Association organised a series of introductory lectures on "Semantics" a discipline closely allied to Psychology and later a "Semantic Group" formed of a few members has met regularly to study the subject.

This year, the Association, besides conducting its usual programme of lectures, showed a few films on Child Psychology to its members and their guests.

The Bombay Psychological Association has been the pioneering institution working in the cause of Psychology in the city of Bombay. It has received an encouraging response from the learned members of the public and hopes to expand its scope and activities in near future.

BARODA STUDIES IN PSYCHOLOGY

T. K. N. Menon

The Teachers' Training College, Baroda has a well equipped Psychological Laboratory which caters to the needs of candidates who seek admission to the B. T., M. Ed., and Ph. D. degrees of the University of Bombay. The M. S. University of Baroda which has recently come into existence and which is a residential and teaching University proposes to enlarge this Laboratory so that it will also meet the requirements of candidates taking the M. A. and M. Sc. degrees in Psychology. There will also be courses in Psychology under the Faculties of Arts, Home Science, Fine Arts and Education. The study of Psychology in these Faculties will be co-ordinated and research in Experimental Psychology will be conducted in the Laboratory mentioned above. The Laboratory has been built up by Prof. T. K. N. Menon and the work in the laboratory is conducted under his guidance.

The Psychological Laboratory has about a decade's association with the Indian Science Congress; the students and members of the staff have contributed papers to the Section of Psychology and Educational Science of Science Congress. Prof. T. K. N. Menon has been the Recorder and President of this section in 1948 and 1949 respectively and Prof. L. J. Bhatt is the Recorder of the Section for 1950.

The Journal of Education and Psychology which is issued from the Teachers Training College deals with original work done in Psychology and Educational Science. It has Prof. T. K. N. Menon as the Editor and Prof. L. J. Bhatt as the Managing Editor.

The papers in Psychology and Educational Science contributed to the Science Congress have appeared in the Journal of Education and Psychology and the Indian Journal of Psychology some have appeared in the Psychological Abstracts, Illinois.

The main branches of Psychology studied in Baroda are Educational Psychology and Child Psychology. They include researches undertaken on the problems of teacher-training and



CSL

teaching efficiency, studies on children's reasoning, construction and standardization of Mental tests, standardization of Form Boards, the study of problems of adolescence, curriculum-construction and recreational guidance. Many more projects like the study of sex-differences and co-education, reading interests, language development of children etc. are under way.



CENTRAL PROVINCE

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY AT THE PRANTIYA
SHIKSHAN MAHAVIDYALAYA, JUBBULPORE.

K. G. Rama Rao.

This department has been organised to serve two chief purposes which are basic to democratising the national life in all its aspects. They are :- (a) to explore and fulfil the Psychological and Social Service needs of the School (or Educational) Organisation and (b) to assist young men and women in acquiring abilities and qualities of leadership and responsibilities for planning and operating constructive programmes and projects conducive to foster the development of a democratic social order. The latter concerns Community Welfare Services which are an organic development of School Welfare Services and truly must grow out of them if they are to be live forces in the rebuilding of our community life.

To fulfil these ends, the work of the Department is planned to proceed concurrently in two main directions, with offshoots which serve certain auxiliary needs. In any branch of knowledge or walk of life construction must precede application. Our constructive needs are (a) social psychological and educational research upon topics primarily of local or provincial importance (b) teaching of psychology and its applications to every aspect of human endeavour and activity—for instance in the field of education, industry and commerce, social and mental medicine social services organisation and administration, and (c) practical training in field surveys. On the applicative side, we need to have (a) objective methods and measuring instruments, with a set of doctrines whose theoretical soundness and practicability have been tested by experiment and experience (b) operational personnel.

Constructive Services

The Department of Psychology has instituted from the commencement of the 1947-48 academic session, courses of study

including laboratory practical and training in field work, in Psychology with the specific object of promoting its useful application in the field of Education and social services Administration. It provides, besides facilities for conducting applied research upon topics dealing with every aspect of School and community psychological and welfare problems of local or provincial import.

In order to provide for these services, the Department is equipped with a laboratory of Experimental Psychology and a library of Applied Psychology. Its staff has the necessary teaching and training personnel.

It may be observed that training in field surveys and in the operation of constructive services is an essential part of the scheme for making available to the School and the community practical psychological and welfare services and personnel to operate them. With the object in view, we have explored the field in the neighbourhoods suitable for carrying out surveys and projects purposed to effect constructive changes in the social and cultural environments of the people.

Applicative Services

(a) School Psychological

The Department has organised a Testing section and a Guidance (or counselling) Section. A series of experimental Testing Projects have been planned and Project No. I has been put through, with a view to assist (i) the High School pupil in the determination of his or her educational courses, (ii) the teacher in estimating the effectiveness of his instruction, (iii) the high school pupil to appreciate his or her own achievements and progress through each school year and (iv) the school authorities in conducting school and scholarship examinations.

These psychological and educational testing aids to school and class-room work will be supplimented by a system of recording every pupil's all round progress through each school year. The administrative aspect of the scheme is yet in the planning stage. It is reasonable to hope that when a workable scheme both administratively and as a useful educational aid to diagnostic and remedial teaching is devised, teachings and learning in our schools have had received a degree of impetus capable of producing radical changes in our work habits and skills.



In their application to the problems of care control and training of the social problem children in the Province, School Psychological Services Branch of the Department aims to provide a scientific procedure as far as possible for every aspect of the correctional education of these children whether in the open or in the institution.

(b) School and Community Welfare

Besides providing training facilities for field work in respect of organisation and operation of school and community welfare services, the department has planned to run an experimental welfare centre for the City of Jubbulpore. It will have two sections, (1) dealing with school welfare services, which will organise and operate in collaboration with the schools in the City (i) school attendance enforcement (ii) visiting teacher service and parent-teacher associations, (iii) school experiments in citizenship activities and (iv) school excursions, (2) community welfare branch which will provide (i) area recreational and cultural activities, (ii) co-operative services and (iii) child welfare.

(c) Guidance and Certain Consultant Services

As an adjunct to the department, a Psychological Service Clinic has been set up. The clinic is equipped for (i) training pupil-teachers in the methods of educational and vocational counselling and a select number of suitable candidates in child guidance work, (ii) offering consultant services to the Provincial Government and Local Bodies on personnel selection, and (iii) writing and publishing books for children, and manufacturing play and clinical apparatus for use by the children's Associations engaged in the work of education of the pre-school child, child guidance and child welfare.

The Psychological and Social Services Society which is run as a Departmental organisation is meant to bring together all those persons who are interested in the study of Psychology and allied branches of knowledge. The ordinary membership is open to persons possessing a post-graduate degree in Psychology, Education, Sociology and Anthropology. Others are eligible to become associate members.

Conclusion

The guiding principle determining the nature and value of the work of the Department of Psychology that we have set before us

is in the spirit of the great saying : "To learn and to teach... not from books but from observations not from positions of philosophers but from the conduct of mankind." In the words of Bacon "The road to human power and to human knowledge lie close together, and are nearly the same, nevertheless on account of the pernicious and inveterate habit of dwelling on abstractions, it is safer to being and raise the sciences from those foundations which have relations to practice and let the active part be as the seal which prints and determines the contemplative counterpart." In this spirit alone the Department hopes to begin and conduct its work.

A final comment remains to be made by way of justifying the locale of the Department of Psychology in an institution devoted to teaching of educational courses and training teachers. We are now on the threshold of a new order of society. In our national reconstruction programme, Education has had Number One Priority. This should be so far the very good reason that the new social order in a free India will remain a cloud castle unless the people are helped to develop the trained intelligence and qualities of personality to work that order. Since education is not merely a fact assimilating process but aims actively at drawing out of each individuals latent capacities as worker citizen parent or friend and creating the opportunities for the full expression of those capacities through different activities such as art, science, music, manual skill, it is natural to define the basic position of a school (or Educational) Organisation as the centre or aspiring to become the centre of national social services, implying in a very wide sense all those constructive services which work in the direction of guaranteeing minimum social security.

Acceptance of this position leads inevitably to the shifting of emphasis in the educational and social activity from the few—the gifted and the privileged to the many—the average boy and girl. They and not the brilliant ones only from the strength and stability of the community ; and they will particularly repay careful attention. It is essential therefore that their capacities, interests and ambitions should receive the utmost educational effort with a view to their fullest expansion.



EAST PUNJAB AND DELHI

REPORT OF THE STATUS OF PSYCHOLOGY IN THE EAST PUNJAB AND DELHI

Pars Ram

East Punjab :—

The East Punjab University offers instruction for B. A. (Hons) & M. A. degree in Psychology. Since we had to start afresh in the East Punjab (all the Lahore equipment was lost to us) we have not been able to bring the Laboratory equipment to an acceptable standard. There is no lack of funds as the East Punjab University has been generously allotting money for buying equipment for the Laboratory. There are two difficulties in the way of acquiring appliances and apparatus. (i) No final decision has yet been taken by the University on the location of the Department of Psychology in the East Punjab. The Department has temporarily been lodged in the building at New Delhi which is used during the day for conducting High school classes, and Psychological Appliances can be prepared in terms of the space where these are to be located. (ii) There is some difficulty in freely ordering Appliances from abroad. Yet the necessary equipment is being slowly acquired.

In the meanwhile the University authorities are keen on pulling teaching of Psychology in a decent standard.

Courses of Instruction :—

A bias has been given in the courses of instruction for Psychometry which now has the status of a full one paper. Besides this each student has to submit a report on his field work and the research he conducted in a specialised field. This will give opportunity to students for an intensive training in a specialised field.



Psychology is very popular subject. In 1948-49, the numbers offering Psychology was in the neighbourhood of 75 students in Honours and M. A. classes.

Delhi :-

With the opening of the Central Institute of Education, ground has been prepared for advanced study and research in Psychology. The proposed Central Institute of Psychology of the Government of India will be united with the Central Institute of education.

No non-University interest in the application of Psychology has taken a definite shape so far in Delhi and East Punjab with the exception of a few trained Psycho-analyst carrying on their clinical work as a part time hobby and source of income.

Journals

Psychology and Society

Edited by Pars Ram.



MYSORE

THE WORK OF THE PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE.

B. Krishnan

The Psychology Laboratory was started in the Mysore University in January 1924, under the direction of Dr. M. V. Gopalaswami, B. A., B. Sc., Ph. D. (London), Professor of Psychology and Logic. Courses are open in Psychology for the students studying for B. A., B. Sc., B. A. (Hons), B. Sc. (Hons), M. A. & M. Sc. Students studying for B. A. & B. Sc., select Psychology as one of the three optional subjects which they study for two years. It is usually combined along with Economics, Politics, Sociology, Languages, Mathematics, Mathematical Statistics, etc. Whereas the Honours student's specialise for three years in the subject. In the course of three years, they prepare for the following eight papers.

B. A. (Hons)

1. System of Psychology
2. Experimental Psychology - Theory.
3. - do - - - - - Practical.
4. Mental Measurements.
5. Child Psychology.
6. Abnormal Psychology.
7. Social Psychology.
8. Essay.

B. Sc. (Hons)

1. General Psychology.
2. Abnormal Psychology.
3. Animal Psychology.
4. Experimental Psychology Theory I
5. - do - Theory II
6. - do - Practical
7. Prescribed original work.

They also study four minor subjects which are closely correlated with Psychology.

Minor subjects.

B. A. (Hons)

- (a) Statistics & Scientific Method.
- (b) Mental Heredity & Physiological Psychology.

B. Sc. (Hons)

- (a) Child Psychology.
- (b) Educational Psychology.



(c) General Psychology.

(c) Statistical method and
Theory of measurements.

(d) Elements of Metaphysics.

(d) Mathematical analysis.

The same standard as that of B. A., is maintained in teaching the Minor subjects. The M. A. or M. Sc., degrees are awarded at present on basis of thesis incorporating the results of experimental work. From next year, papers will be introduced for the M. A. degree examination.

The fields in which psychological work is being conducted may be gathered from the following list — Child Psychology, Abnormal & Criminal Psychology, Animal Psychology, Educational Psychology and Intelligence Testing, Vocational and Industrial Psychology, Experimental Aesthetics, Experimental Psychology and Designs of Apparatus, General and Social Psychology.

Lines of Investigation now in progress.

Experimental study of values.

Statistical study of the Oedipus complex.

Temperamental Tests.

Determination of standards of performance of Intelligence Tests in Caste and Religion.

Measurement of Mental Energy.

Extra Sensory Perception.

The relation between verbal and non-verbal tests of Intelligence.

Distribution of Intelligence among Children from 4 to 8 years of age.

Masculinity Famininity tests.

P. G. R. as an index of Minor Defects in Personalitiy.

Facilities exist in the laboratory for the pursuit of research on problems relating to :

- (1) Motivation in animal learning.
- (2) Psychological methods of crime detection.
- (3) Individual differences in aesthetic responses.
- (4) Language and social development of the pre-school child.
- (5) Twin resemblances in relation to heredity and Environment of factors.
- (6) Causation of errors and Illusions.
- (7) Ultra cognition and Psycho-kinesis

- (8) Measurement of Psychic energy
- (9) Personality.
- (10) Intelligence etc.

Students from the other Universities have availed themselves, often the opportunities for research available here. A few candidates like Drs. D. Ramakrishnaiah, B. Kuppuswamy, N. S. Narayana Sastry, using the facilities in the department worked on problems like Errors in reasoning, Inheritance of habits, Psychology of aesthetic appreciation respectively and obtained their Doctorate degrees. The first submitting the thesis to Andhra University and the other two, to Mysore University.

A work-shop has been attached to the Psychology laboratory (with a staff of a mechanic, a carpenter, a store-keeper and two attenders). Many of the Psychological apparatus used for the practical work and for research purposes are made in the Laboratory Work-Shop. Some of the apparatus designed and made in our Laboratory are Tachistoscopes, Colour preference test, Values Preference test, Mirror Drawing test, Mirror Groove test, Winking reflex (air puff method) Apparatus for the measurement of Psychic energy, apparatus for the measurement of choice reaction time, Motor Driver's apparatus, Mirror Direction test, Division of Attention Apparatus, Normal Curve apparatus, P. K. Test, Values Models.

We might also mention briefly the work done by the Psychology Department in the fields of nursery education and mass education by means of Radio. In the year 1928, under the patronage of the Department of Public Instruction, and of the Mysore City Municipal Council, the first nursery school (Sishu-Vihar) in Mysore State was started. This institution has provided the necessary facilities for students of Psychology to observe and analyse the development of the pre-school child. In the year 1932 with the Co-operation of the Education Department, New Type examination questions were framed in all subjects except the Languages, and administered to 1500 students of the S. S. L. C. class throughout the Mysore State. Much valuable data regarding the comparative value of the New Type and Traditional examination method have been gathered.

Again in the year 1935, with the help of the Department of Public Instruction in Mysore, the Akash-vani Broadcasting station was formally inaugurated for purpose of mass education by means of Radio. The running of the station has helped in the study of listener's tastes and the Psychology of propaganda.

The Department of Psychology, was started in the year 1924 with one Professor and one Lecturer. The present strength of the Psychology Department is one Professor, one Assistant Professor and five Lecturers. Regarding the students taking up Psychology there is a gradual increase as the following table indicates. The table represents the average number of students taking up Psychology for every three years, from 1935 onwards.

	B. A. Pass.	B. A. (Hons)	M. A.
1935 to 1938	114	14	1
1938 to 1941	142	10	1
1941 to 1944	159	12	1
1944 to 1947	226	13	1
1947 to 1950	216	24	4

BANGALORE

N. S. N. Sastry

At Bangalore there is a Government Mental Hospital which is the only mental clinic in the province. Recently at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, a laboratory of psychology has been opened under the Department of Social Sciences and Social Psychology for investigating problems mainly concerned with Industries. Dr. N. S. N. Sastry is in charge of it.

MADRAS

MADRAS UNIVERSITY

There is a small laboratory in the Madras University which has started a postgraduate course in Psychology. Dr. B. Kuppusamy, formerly of Mysore, has recently joined the Madras University as the Reader in Psychology.

ORISSA

RAVENSHAW COLLEGE, CUTTACK.

R. Rath

There is no separate Psychological Laboratory at present. It is expected to have one next year. Psychology is a separate subject at the Intermediate stage and it is only a part of Philosophy at the B. A. stage.

An attempt is being made to standardise some of the Verbal and Non-verbal Intelligence Tests for this province.



UNITED PROVINCE

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY

P. S. Naidu

At the University there is a small laboratory in the Women's College of the University meant for the exclusive use of girls in the B. A. class. I am making an attempt to have the facilities available in this laboratory extended to other students of Psychology in the University, and hope to succeed.

Courses in Psychology :—

B. A. 1. Half a paper in Psychology is compulsory for all students offering Philosophy as one of the three optionals for the B. A. Examination.

2. Girl students offering Philosophy may offer Child Psychology and Experimental Psychology, each being half a paper. They generally perform 12 elementary experiments. It must be noted that Child and Experimental Psychology are alternatives to either and Social Philosophy. Only about a dozen girls take up the Psychology optional out of a total of 50 offering Philosophy.

3. Recently the Academic Council accepted my proposal that Experimental Psychology should be a separate subject for the B. A. Examination. But in the absence of a laboratory the resolution remains on paper.

B. A. (Honours Arts) and B. Sc. (Honours Science)

4. We have now two new Courses for girls only B. A. (Honours Arts) and B. Sc. (Honours Science). Psychology forms part of both Courses. For the former degree girls have to study General and Child Psychology and for the latter only Child Psychology. Both Courses are theoretical.

M. A. 1. Of the four papers for the M. A. previous in Philosophy, only one is in General Psychology.



2. At the M. A. Final in Philosophy students may offer the following Psychology optimas :

(a) Social Psychology (b) Abnormal Psychology & (c) Applied Psychology.

M. Ed. 1. This is a heavily Psychologised Course at our University. Of the four compulsory papers for this Course two are Psychological, viz, (1) Educational Psychology and Statistics, (2) Child Psychology. The fifth is an optional paper and comprises Vocational Guidance and Selection, Psychology of Backward and Gifted Children, Mental Hygiene for Children, etc.

Other Courses. Certain other Courses, such as there in Politics, comprise short course in Psychology.

Psychological Bureau. There is a Bureau of Psychology at Allahabad run by the U. P. Government. The University has no connection whatever with this Bureau. Its policy is controlled solely by the Government.

Our M. Ed. Scholars have to produce a Dissertation as part of the requirement for the Degree. Many of them have produced valuable psychological thesis of a practical nature.

THE STATUS AND PROGRESS OF PSYCHOLOGY AT THE BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY, INDIA.

B. L. Atreya

The Benares Hindu University which is now the biggest residential University of India and which attracts students not only from all parts of India but also from other countries of the world came into existence in 1917. Ever since its inception it has had Psychology as one of the subjects to be compulsorily studied by students of the B. A. and M. A. courses in Philosophy. At the B. A. stage it has always been one of the three subjects to be studied under the Philosophy course and at the M. A. stage one of the seven subjects with an optional course in Psychology equal to two or three other optional subjects. In the year 1934,

however, there started a move of giving an independent status to Psychology as a subject by itself, independent of Philosophy. A small laboratory was set up in the year and Psychology was made an independent optional subject for the Intermediate (Pre-Degree) examination. Its course include a little of Psychology and 20 simple experiments on Sensation, Perception, Attention Memory. Recently Psychology has acquired the status of being a full optional subject for the B. A. Degree Examination and includes General Psychology, Abnormal Psychology and Applied Psychology. From July 1949 Psychology has become an independent and exclusive subject for the M. A. degree Examination in addition to being, as it has always been an unavoidable as well as an optional part of Philosophy course for the Master's Degree Examination. For the Master's Degree Examination the course of Psychology includes History and School of Psychology, General Psychology, Abnormal Psychology, Psychology of Religion, Psychology of Personality, Psychical Research (Parapsychology), Indian Psychology, Industrial Psychology, Social Psychology, and Experimental Psychology. In past there have been courses in Psychological and Comparative Psychology also for the M.A. Degree Examination in Philosophy.

Although Psychology is now an independent subject for all the stages of University education, it is still at this University allied with Philosophy. It has yet to become an independent Department! At present its teaching is managed by an University Professor of Philosophy who is the Head of the Department of Philosophy, Psychology and Indian Philosophy & Religion. The present Head of the Department is specially interested in Psychology and all progress of Psychology at the University and the status it has now acquired are due to him. He has been to U. S. A. and Europe to see their Psychological Laboratories and is in contact with many leading Psychologists of the West. Under him several students are working for the Ph. D. degrees on Psychological topics. Some have already finished their work. In the Department there is a German Professor also who takes a good deal of interest in Psychology besides some other Indian members of the staff.

A special feature of Psychological courses at the Benares Hindu University is Parapsychology or Psychical Research, which is nowhere in India a part of Psychology courses. The Head of the Department, Dr. B. L. Atreya, takes a keen interest in scientific Research in Yoga and Supernormal psychical facts. His subject for the Presidential address of the Psychology and



Educational Science Section of the 30th Indian Science Congress (1942) was "Supernormal Factors in Human Personality". He is the organising General Secretary of the Indian Society for Psychic and Yogic Research. He is arranging to hold at Benares in India the next International Congress of Psychological Research in 1950.

Prof. Gardener Murphy, the well-known Psychologist and para-psychologist, who became interested in Yogic and Psychic research in India, when Dr. Atreya met him in the U. S. A. is expected to come to Benares for a year's stay. He has been offered a Visiting Professorship of Psychology at the University and he has expressed his consent to join the University as such.

Psychology is a very popular subject at this University.

BUREAU OF PSYCHOLOGY, U. P., ALLAHABAD

C. M. Bhatia

Origin

The Bureau of Psychology was started on the recommendations of Acharya Narendra Deo Committee on the Reorganization of Secondary Education in U. P., was formally started in July 1947. It is an institution run by the Education Department of the U. P. Government.

Aims

The aims of the Bureau have been defined as follows :

1. To construct and standardise tests of General Intelligence, school attainment and special aptitudes and abilities applicable to people from all strata of society of the province.
2. To construct and standardise tests and procedures for an assessment of the personality of the child and the adult
3. To establish the practice of educational, vocational and personal guidance.



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4. To devise and establish procedures of clinical practice for emotionally mal-adjusted personalities and to treat cases of delinquency, backwardness, and generally those of problem children.

5. To organise and guide psychological service throughout the province for schools in particular, and the public in general.

6. To devise and establish procedures for psychological work in various spheres of social activities such as Industry, Business, Selection for Services, etc.

7. To conduct research in Applied Psychology particularly from the point of view of maintaining a high level of efficiency in the functions of the Bureau.

Functions

The current activities of the Bureau may be divided into two broad categories.

A. Psychological Service and B. Research.

A. Under the heading of Psychological Service are included the following activities :-

1. Educational Guidance of Children particularly from the ages of roughly 5 years to 13 years.

2. Vocational Guidance of pupils particularly from the ages of 14 to 20 years.

3. Personal Guidance of both children and adults particularly from the point of view of their emotional difficulties. In the case of children it includes cases generally known as problem cases. This work is not only of a diagnostic but of a curative nature.

B. Under the heading of research are included the following activities :-

1. Construction and standardisations of our original psychological tests and procedures suitable for our national environment.

2. Adaptation of standard psychological tests and procedures for use in our own environment.

3. Undertaking of Group Surveys of importance from the national point of view.

Work Done

The Bureau has so far done the following work :-

A. Has constructed and standardised fully the following tests :-

1. Group verbal test of Intelligence for Children aged 11+ (Standardised on about 2000 pupils).
2. Individual Performance Test of Intelligence for literate as well as illiterate children from ages of 11 to 16 (standardised on about 1,500 subjects).
3. Group tests of attainment in Language and Arithmetic for children aged 11+ (standardised on about 2,000 children).

B. The following tests are under construction and standardisation :-

1. Group Verbal tests of Intelligence for age groups 12+, 13+, 14+, 15+, 16+.
2. A Mechanical Aptitude Test.
3. Adaptation of the TAT and Free Association technique for Personality assessment.

C About 150 individual psychological cases of educational, vocational and personal guidance have so far been dealt with and disposed of. This includes about 10 cases of emotionally maladjusted personalities who have been treated by milder forms of psycho-analysis. All the cases were referred to us by the parents mostly.

D. We have completed two psychological surveys : (i) that of the Anglo-Hindustani Schools of the City of Allahabad and (ii) of illiterate children of typical Indian villages.

E. We conducted a vocational selection for a technical

school in the U. P. Another selection is being conducted at present.

F. We have already published the following :—

1. Bureau of Psychology : Its Scope and Its Importance to the Country.
2. Bureau of Psychology : Sample of Work Done.

The following are to be issued shortly :—

1. Procedure for Vocational Guidance.
2. Procedure for Personal Guidance.

All the above may be had of the Bureau of Psychology U. P., Allahabad.

Work Proposed in the Immediate Future

A. Completion of the test construction and standardisation in hand.

B. Training of Psychological workers on the basis of one-year course at the Bureau. The first batch will be taken in July 1950.

C. Starting of Psychological Service Centres in 5 important cities of the province, besides the headquarters at Allahabad.

Present Staff

Director in the P. E. S. Senior Scale Rs. 500 - 1200
Psychologists—3 in the P. E. S. Junior Scale Rs. 250 - 850
Assistant Psychologists—3 in the Rs. 200 - 450 grade
Testers—4 in the Rs. 120 - 300 grade.

7. Expenses

The Bureau spends about Rs. 15,000/- annually on Psychological research and upkeep of its Library and Laboratory and its total annual expenditure is about Rs. 65,000/-.



NOTE ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WORK OF THE INDUSTRIAL HEALTH RESEARCH UNIT, I. R. F. A.

Indian workers have not benefitted sufficiently from the advancement of sciences like industrial psychology. Only a few big businesses like the Tata's ever tried to apply principles of industrial psychology towards the improvement of their concerns and their workers. And most of the research in problems of industrial psychology is done in a few academic institutions.

The Industrial Health Advisory Committee of the Indian Research Fund Association felt that research in the more comprehensive field of industrial health would not proceed apace if it was left entirely to individual workers. And acting under the advice of Chairman, Col. C. K. Lakshmanan, the Committee decided in its meeting of 11th Dec., 1946 to set up an Industrial Health Research Unit located at All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, (110 Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta) consisting of Psychologist, Physiologist, Chemist, Medical Officer and Physicist. Problems needing immediate attention would be dealt with by the Unit, which would also train more workers in different fields of industrial health.

The Unit's work in the field of industrial psychology is done by Mr. H. C. Ganguli, M. A. under the guidance of Dr. M. N. Rao, B. B. S., M. P. H., Dr. P. H. (Harvard). The Psychological problem that was first taken up by the Unit was that of environmental factors and its effect on the efficiency of workers. The factor of excess noise together with its effect on efficiency of textile weavers has been investigated and results are being published soon. Other problems that are proposed to be taken up by the Industrial Health Research Unit are those of hours of work and rest pauses, attitude of workers, etc.

A small laboratory is being organised which would be mainly for work in the industrial field.



The Unit does not conduct any course in Psychology as such except in co-ordination with the Institute teaching programme. In the course in D. I. H. to be shortly introduced, there is however a fuller provision for the teaching of industrial psychology from all possible angles.

The Indian Research Fund Association has also been financing a number of studies on problems of industrial psychology. Professor Alisheshia, for example, was granted a sum for work on the effects of excess noise on the efficiency of workers. He had started work on weavers of the Delhi Cloth Mill, Delhi but before he could start on the main problem of excess noise, he had to discontinue the study on account of a number of unforeseen factors. Professor Kali Prasad of Lucknow University had asked for some money for the problem of fatigue and efficiency in industries in general. His work was financed by the I. R. F. A. for two consecutive years but then it was discontinued. Mr. S. K. Bose of the Calcutta University is also carrying on an enquiry in to the problem of traffic accidents and accident-prone personnel amongst bus and tram drivers in Calcutta under the auspices of the Indian Research Fund Association. His object is to find out a suitable battery of tests for predicting good driving abilities and also specific tests for accident-prone drivers. His work is progressing satisfactorily and definite positive results are expected shortly.



REPORT OF THE PSYCHOLOGY SECTION, DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Pramode Chandra Ray

After the inauguration of the Department of Anthropology in the month of December 1945, with Dr B. S. Guha as Director, the Department undertook a psychological survey of tribal and village population in different parts of India.

In recent years, psychology has come to be recognised as an essential part of social anthropology and particularly in India the time has come when the investigator must penetrate behind the bare record of established custom and relationship to its motive and origin. Moreover, the whole of village India is passing through a period of cultural, religious and economic change and a study of the resultant psychological reactions is essential for a proper administration of the tribal population. In view of this facts, the Department of Anthropology started a survey in the year 1946-49 in mental testings among the aboriginals and village population as part of its programme of anthropological investigations, as without a study of the psychological factors lying behind, the social institutions of a people cannot be properly appraised. The testing programme, contained Hindi adaptation of Terman-Binet, performance, manual dexterity, aptitude, memory and reaction time tests. Some of the tests were modified in accordance with the tests' results, tried out again and finally evaluated. The Bellevue Intelligence Scale by Wechsler and some "Projection technique" tests, such as Psychodiagnostics by H. Rorschach, Thematic Apperception by Murray and Hornhellersberg Picture completion test of assessing personality have been adapted recently to be used in the Indian condition. Besides the tests referred to above, social information relating to different aspects of civilized and tribal life are being scrutinised in the light of psychoanalysis.



PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE

AT

GOVERNMENT BASIC TRAINING COLLEGE, West Bengal

J. C. Das Gupta

The Baigachi Basic Training College-its staff and students-are experimenting with a new type of Primary Education which aims at educating children for life through the medium of life. The new education tries to realise very adequately that one centre of education is the child while the other centre lies in the needs of the independent and democratic Indian society. It must, therefore, have its basis in the scientific knowledge of child's mind-the child's interests and abilities.

The Baigachi Basic Training College is setting up a small Psychological Laboratory to make psychological service available for the building up of a child-centred education. The laboratory is, in the first instance, equipping itself with mental tests-tests of general and special abilities as well as tests of personality traits. The laboratory is expected to help the college to realise its programme of educational guidance and child guidance. In near future it is also expected to render vocational guidance service.

The college has already started its experimental educational work with 300 orphan and refugee children who are all inmates of the State Orphanage at Baigachi.

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

G. Kapat.

The University of Calcutta has started a Post-graduate degree course in Education from 1949. The proposed course of study in Education includes 'Educational measurement' and Experimental Psychology. In connection with these two specific branches of study, students are required to do some practical work. The Department of Education has already begun to build up a Laboratory of Psychology equipped with modern Instruments and Test materials.



LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY

Kali Prasad

The Department of Philosophy has maintained a Laboratory of Experimental Psychology for the last twenty years. The Laboratory is equipped both for teaching and research in experimental psychology (pure and applied) and mental measurement.

The Department offers compulsory courses in Psychology to Undergraduates and Postgraduates. There is provision for Postgraduate specialisation in Psychology leading to Master's degree in Psychology. The courses offered at various stages of the curriculum comprise lectures on general, abnormal, physiological and experimental psychology. Those preparing for Master's degree in Psychology are required to study advanced general psychology, physiological psychology, comparative and genetic psychology, history of psychology and laboratory works in these fields. During the second year of the Master's training the candidates are required to study the various applications of Psychology-abnormal, social, educational, industrial and vocational. There is a fourth paper requiring special study of one of the several alternatives like mental measurement, gestalt-theories, behaviourism and reflexology, psycho-analysis etc. Besides the candidates are required to conduct laboratory work and mental testing.

Apart from the specialisation in Psychology for Master's degree, all students preparing for B. A. (Philosophy), B. A. (Education), L. T. and Master of Education degree are required to take both theoretical and practical lessons in Psychology.

An appreciable amount of research in various branches of Psychology has been conducted in this Department —

Dr. N. N. Sengupta published his Introduction to Social Psychology, Heredity in Mental Traits and Mental growth and decay. He also published a large number of research papers in the fields of social race, educational and religious psychology.



A research on fatigue and efficiency in Textile Industry was undertaken by me in Laboratory of Experimental Psychology financed by the Indian Research Fund Association, Govt. of India. The work was begun two years ago at the Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur and is now being financed by the Ministry of Education, Govt. of United Province. Two reports have already been issued and the final report is going to be released soon.

The work of mental measurement is being supplemented by work on experimental and theoretical Psychology. My book entitled 'Psychology of Meaning' has just been published by the University embodying researches in theoretical and experimental psychology on the phenomenon of the emergence and development of meaning processes. The investigation is in terms of field-theoretical evaluation of the problem of meaning. A modification of the topological and the orthodox gestalt points of view is suggested. Experimental work is also being done on Eidetic Imagery and Meaning and Unconscious Meaning.

Mr. Raj Narain, a member of the Department has published some research work on the Psychology of Religious Experience. Lately he has been working in certain problem of educational psychology at the University of Columbia in the United States.

A number of research students are engaged in various problems of mental measurement. Some of them are engaged in standardising verbal and non-verbal tests of intelligence for school children, while others are working on the adaptation of mechanical ability and clerical aptitude tests. One student is working on the Intelligence of Slum Children. Already some progress has been made and results reported at various congresses.

Another research investigation on Emotion is in progress. The work includes experimental work on emotion and the adaptation of a test of emotion to Indian conditions.

This University has particularly favoured a holistic and experimental approach to psychological problems which it has undertaken. A large number of papers have been published by us.

PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE SECTION OF PSYCHOLOGY & EDUCATION SCIENCE, INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

Dr. N. N. Sengupta	1925	Dr. G. Bose	1938
Prof. H. D. Bhattacharyya	1926	Prof. H. P. Maiti	1939
Lt. Col. Berkeley. Hill	1927	Dr. I. Latif	1940
Principal Michael West	1928	Dr. D. D. Shenderker	1941
Prof. M. V. Gopalaswamy	1929	Dr. G. pal	1942
Principal A. S. Woodburne	1930	Dr. B. L. Atreya	1943
Prof. G. C. Chatterjee	1931	Mr. John Sargent	1944
Dr. N. S. N. Sastry	1932	Dr. Indra Sen	1945
Dr. G. Bose	1933	Dr. Kuppaswamy	1946
Mr. M. N. Banerjee	1934	Prof. P. S. Naidu	1947
Dr. S. C. Mitra	1935	Mr. Zakir Hussain	1948
Principal J. M. Sen	1936	Mr. T. K. N. Menon	1949
Mr. K. C. Mukherjee	1937	Prof. Kaliprosad	1950

PAST PRESIDENTS, TREASURERS, EDITORS AND SECRETARIES OF INDIAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

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Lt. Col. Berkley Hill	Dr. S. C. Mitra	Mr. M. N. Banerjee	Dr. S. C. Mitra
Mr. M. N. Banerjee	Mr. S. Sinha	Dr. S. C. Mitra	Mr. S. K. Bose
Principal J. M. Sen		Prof. H. P. Maiti	Mr. S. Sinha
Prof. H. D. Bhattacharya			

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 Prof. K. C. Mukherjee
 Asst. Secretaries — Mr. G. Kapat
 Mr. C. C. Bhattacharyya



CSL

THE INDIAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

92 UPPER CIRCULAR ROAD, CALCUTTA 9

Objects : The objects of the Association shall be :—

- (a) To promote Psychology as a Science, as a means of promoting human welfare and as a professional course.
- (b) To undertake and co-ordinate psychological researches, to organise lectures and classes on psychology, and to give guidance and assistance to members in their psychological studies.
- (c) To publish journals, books, monographs, etc.
- (d) To maintain a library of books and journals and to collect psychological articles for the benefit of members and research workers.
- (e) To act as a clearing house of information on psychological matters for members as well as for outsiders and other organisations in India or abroad.
- (f) To send representatives, as recommended by the Executive Committee of the Association, to attend conferences of other organisations in India or abroad and to serve on committees on psychological, educational and kindred matters appointed by any Government, State, University, Association, etc., and also to tender such help, advice, and information as may be sought by any Government, State, University, Association, etc.
- (g) To foster the growth of psychological study and the organisation of psychological societies within a province, state or city in India and to affiliate such societies under terms and conditions to be laid down by the Executive Committee of the Association.

Membership :

(a) Persons donating Rs. 1000/- or above, at a time for any general or specific purpose to the funds of the Association, shall be called Patrons. Patrons shall receive all publications of the Association, free of any costs.

(b) Members paying a consolidated subscription of Rs. 100/- at the time of their election or subsequently may become Life member of the Association. Life members shall get the publications free.

(c) Ordinary members must be persons possessing high qualifications in psychology, education and other allied subjects. They shall pay an annual subscription of Rs. 6/- only.

(d) Associate-membership is open to persons interested in psychology and to the students of the Universities including the research students. They shall pay an annual subscription of Rs. 4/- only.

All amounts due to the Association are payable to the Treasurer, The Indian Psychological Association, 92 Upper Circular Road, Calcutta 9, by designation and not by name.

Payments by cheques on non-Calcutta banks should include annas six to cover the bank's commission.

All other particulars of the Association can be had of the Secretary, on enquiry.